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New Series---Vol. 5. No 42--- HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1877. ---Old Series, Vol. 57.

1877.

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THE PRESENT STATE OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Recent extracts from Russian papers indicate a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the leaders of the military operations in Bulgaria that appears to be the first mutterings of a political storm, the violence and final results of which it is difficult to foresee. Never in the history of Russia has popular discontent been permitted to manifest itself so plainly or to threaten the powers that be with such audacity. The sense of humiliation to which the great Slave power is now exposed before all Europe rankles in the breast of the nation, and is so keenly felt that, reckless of consequences, it dares openly to express itself in terms of bitterness and even of defiance.

The contempt with which Turkey has been spoken of throughout Europe now recoils fearfully on the originators of the favorite epithet which was coined to express it a quarter of a century ago. The reaction would be ludicrous were it not for the fearful consequences which it may involve. If the terms "Sick Man" and "Colossus of the North" had never been invented, the Russians would at least have been spared the ridicule the vanity has been the means of heaping upon them; but blinded by a traditional and religious animosity to the true strength and vitality of the power whose territory they coveted, and puffed up with an inordinate estimate of their own magnitude and resources, they have called upon Europe to witness a discomfiture without parallel in modern times.

Much-despised Turkey has been the means of picking the bubble which ever since the Crimean war has been expanding in dimensions, until all Europe was becoming alarmed. The bugbear which paralyzed the policy of Austria is set at rest. It is now put beyond a doubt that Austria would at any time have been more than a match, single handed, against Russia. The German army, in which a strong desire has existed ever since the Franco-German war to measure swords with Russia, as a foeman worthy of their steel, now see that no glory is to be gained by victories over a nation whom the Turks can vanquish. The French, who have fondly clung to a possible alliance with Russia, as affording the only hope of restoration to their former greatness and influence in Europe, will perceive that they have been trusting to a broken reed; while England can regard undismayed the annexation of pretty Mussulman States in central Asia, secure in the fact that the troops that have failed in the Shipka Pass would never be able to force their way, in the teeth of the armies of India, through the Bolan and the Khyber. The illusion of the pan-slavic giant has been rudely dispelled, and it is now clear that if Europe is to be forced into the Napoleonic alternative of becoming either Cossack or republican, it is the latter fate which awaits her. It would be strange, indeed, if the republicanism of Europe came from a Cossack resource; and if the national agitation to which the failure of the Russian armies in Bulgaria may give rise, should be developed into a revolutionary movement, spreading into the other countries of the continent. That an important political change of some sort is pending in Russia, there can be little doubt; but this will in all probability be inaugurated, as all important political changes have ever been in that singular country, by the removal, either by death or abdication, of its present ruler, whose health and mind, it is reported, are both becoming seriously affected by the failure of his armies.

Meanwhile we have rumors of peace negotiation to be initiated by the neutral powers between Russia and Turkey. In these we have no confidence; whatever the disposition of the Russian Government may be, the people would never consent to such terms as Turkey, flushed with unexpected success, would accept. The war must be fought out to its bitter end; but this may not be so remote as appearances would indicate. It is true that the Turkish successes are indecisive, that their movements are slow, and their combinations still encompassed with great difficulties. On the other hand, the Russian reenforcements, of which we have heard so much, are very long in making their appearance on the theatre of war; and, according to the most accurate calculations which have been made, they have now not more than 200,000 men in Bulgaria, opposed by about 180,000 Turks. The delay in bringing up new Russian forces may have its origin either in financial embarrassment, or it may arise from the fact that it is not safe now to denude Poland of troops, in consequence of the insurrectionary movement which, it is reported, is slowly and secretly maturing in that country.

The commencement of the rains will render transportation in Bulgaria a work of great difficulty, and involve much loss from sickness. The Russian line of communication from Sistova to Shipka is about 130 miles in length, every mile of which has to be protected from the large armies threatening both flanks. These will be increased with the arrival of SULEIMAN Pasha's troops, which should never have been hurled against the head of the Russian column at Shipka when they might have crossed the Balkans by another pass, and effected a junction with the armies of MEHEMET ALI or OSMAN Pasha. This operation is now being carried out, and then more active offensive operations will, doubtless, be undertaken. An impression prevails extensively in Europe, and we have seen it dwelt upon, by Col. Brackenbury, the *London Times'* military correspondent with the Russian army, that while the Turkish soldiers are good defenders of earthworks they are deficient in that *élan* which enables men to operate successfully against an enemy in an intrenched position. This is one of those popular fallacies which arise from ignorance of the material of which the Turkish army is composed. When well led there are no troops more full of dash or more reckless in their charges than the soldiers of Islam; and an illustration of this is to be found in the account given by the *Daily News'* correspondent with the Russian army, of the fierce battle which raged at Pelisat on Friday last.

A further complication to the Russian position is to be found in the ill feeling which is gradually springing up between the native Christian population and the saviors from whom they expect so much. The Bulgarians now find that the invasion, so far as it has not been successful, has exposed them to the most terrible retribution. Every Bulgarian village which the Russians occupy and are then obliged abandon, is a scene of incendiarism and massacre. The very fact that they have welcomed the invader, guided him, spied for him, and fought with him, exposes them to the not unnatural vengeance of the Turks; and the Christian peasants now turn with mingled feelings of terror and rage on those who came to save them from misgovernment, and have abandoned them to massacre. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the Russian Government has informed the insurgents that they must expect no assistance, and advises them to lay down their arms and submit. The rayahs there now also know that the promises of Russian succor are worth, so that whatever gratitude they may have felt for Russia has been changed into a very different feeling. Servia, which might really be a valuable assistance to Russia, seeing how things are going, refused to move, through the pressure of Austria has been relaxed; while the Roumanians are bitterly repenting the day when they joined in a war from which by no possibility can they now gain any political advantage, while they will incur vast losses of men and money, for which they are repaid by Russia with nothing more substantial than an arrogant assumption of protection and promises which can never be realized. Whether or no such a state of affairs can last through the winter without reaching a climax in some form or other, time will show.

A SAD STORY—A LADY'S LIFE SAVED BY A CAT.

A few days ago we had related to us an incident which is so inviting to public sympathy that we deem it appropriate to recur to it in our columns. Some time ago the wife of Mr. Alfred Davis, who was drowned with his two sons last Friday evening in Nansemond river, was confined to her room with protracted sickness, and such was the poverty of the poor man that he was unable to procure the necessary nourishment for her. Indeed, as Mr. Davis related the case, the wants of his family must have been of the severest and most trying nature—the family subsisting for several weeks on potatoes and salt alone. During the sad indisposition of Mrs. Davis, and her pressing want for delicate food, a commmon house cat went into the field and caught a young hare and brought it to the house. Mr. Davis took the hare and made it into soup for his suffering wife, which caused a rapid improvement in her condition; the day following the same cat again set out on its mission of charity, and succeeded in catching a partridge, which was likewise brought to the house and delivered as was the hare, and thus it was through the instrumentality of this cat, the life of this unfortunate lady was saved from absolute starvation. The facts of the above can be substantiated as correct, and are given as related by Mr. Davis in person.

Last Wednesday a gang of wild turkeys was on the railroad six miles above Hickory as the east bound train came along, and one jumped on the cow-catcher and rode to town. When the train stopped, Mr. Marsh, the engineer, stepped out of his cabin and captured his turkey-ship and gave it a more comfortable passage. We suppose he will invite his friends to dine with him about Sunday.—*Piedmont Press.*

A MAN WITHOUT PREJUDICE—HOW HE MADE A JURY AGREE.

[Virginia City Chronicle.]

Presently the stillness of the court-room was interrupted by the entrance of a man, who came in with a shuffling, uneasy step, and with his hat in his hand. He halted and leaned against the railing. Nobody took the slightest notice of him, however. At last he took courage and spoke:

'Is the Judge in?'

The clerk immediately awoke his Honor.

'Well, what do you want?'

'I'm looking for a job, your Honor. I've been looking for work over a month.'

'There's nothing for you here.'

'I thought ye occasionally gave jurymen a job. I don't read newspapers any, and bein' a stranger in town I haven't got any prejudices agin anybody. A pard of mine wrote down to Reno; last week, and said that the jury bussiness up here was brisk an' it would pay to come up. As I'm a stranger to you and a little hard up, I'll start in and serve for a case or two for half price an' you kin see what I kin do.'

'What are your main qualifications?'

'My strong suit is makin' a jury agree. No juries ever get hung if I'm on 'em. I just lay low till they take the first ballot, then jine the majority and argue the rest into it. I can discount any lawyer talking. I can show 'em up points they never tumbled to before. Sometimes I have to use force, but seldom. Once down at Truckee, in a murder case, there were a couple of fellers standin' out agin hangin', and after arguing with 'em as smooth and gentlemanly as I could for over a quarter of an hour, I went for 'em with chairs, and by the time I'd busted half a dozen pieces of furniture over 'em they was glad to come in with a verdict of "Murder in the first degree," and the feller was hung not long afterwards. In these Justice courts I can get on the jury, and if you'll just give me a wink as to how you want the case to go, I'll guarantee to fetch in the verdict you want, or not take a cent.'

The man was told to drop around again in a day or so and they would try and make a vacancy for him. In order to do it, however, some regular Juryman will probably have to be discharged.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.

The General formed his brigade on the crest of the hill near the Henry House, the men lying down behind the brow of it, in support of the two pieces of artillery placed in position to play upon the advancing foe.

General Bee, his brigade being crushed and scattered, rode up to General Jackson, and, with the excitement and mortification of an untried but heroic soldier, reported that the enemy were beating him back.

'Very well, General, it can't be helped,' replied Jackson.

'But how do you propose to stop them?'

'We'll give them the bayonet!' was the answer, briefly.

General Bee wheeled his horse and galloped back to his command. As he did so, Gen. Jackson said to Lieut. Lee, of his staff:

'Tell the Colonel of this brigade that the enemy are advancing; and that when their heads are seen above the hill, let the whole line arise, move forward with a shout, and trust to the bayonet. I am tired of this long range work.'

In the storm which followed Bee's return to his command, he was soon on foot, his horse shot from under him. With the fury of despair he strode among his men, tried to rally and hold them against the torrent which beat upon them, and finally, in a voice which rivaled the roar of battle, he cried out: 'Oh, men, there are Jackson and his Virginians standing behind you like a stone wall!' Uttering these words of martial baptism, Bee fell dead upon the field, and left behind him a fame which will follow that of Jackson as a shadow.—Phil. Times.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

A silver dollar represents a day's work for the laborer. It is given to a boy who has no idea what it has cost or what it is worth. He would be as likely to give a dollar as a dime for a top or any other toy. But if the boy has learned to earn the dimes and the dollars by the sweat of his face he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of values that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred weary days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money; a thousand dollars is a fortune, and ten thousand is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he has earned a dollar he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it so as to get the value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to man's estate without this knowledge. A fortune at twenty-one without it is almost inevitably thrown away. With it and a little capital to start on he will make his own fortune better than any one can make it for him.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

An old bachelor says that the talk of women is usually about men; even their laugh is but 'He! he! he!'

LEARN YOUR BUSINESS THOROUGHLY.

A young man in a leather store used to feel very impatient with his employer for keeping him year after year for three years 'handling hides.' But he saw the use of it in after years, when in an establishment of his own he was able to tell by a touch the exact quality of the goods. It was only by those thousands of repetitions that the lesson was learned, and so it is with every thing in which we acquire skill. The great army of the 'incapables' is large enough; we should none of us willingly join its ranks. The half informed, half skilled in every business outnumber the others dozens to one. It was a good suggestion, worthy of being remembered, which Daniel Webster made to a young man who asked him if there was any 'room in the legal profession.' 'There is always room in the upper story,' said the great statesman.

The better you know your business, the better your chances to rise. If you drone through your allotted tasks without keeping a wide awake lookout on all that goes on about you your progress will be needlessly slow. You can gather much information by making a wise use of your eyes and ears, and, perhaps, be able to surprise your employer in an emergency by stepping into the 'next man's' place and discharging his duties satisfactorily.

A fine little lad some twelve years old was employed in a telegraph office in a Southern town last year when the yellow fever raged so fearfully in that section. All the operators were down with it and others sent on by the company were attacked. No one knew that the lad understood the business; but he had 'picked it up,' and now kept up communications between the town and the outer world all the time the fever lasted.

Ex-Gov. Morgan was once a clerk in a store in Waterford. A trip to New York was an event in those days, but the young man had proved so faithful that he was allowed to make the journey and was intrusted with several commissions, among them being one to buy corn. He came back in due time with me in the old stage coach, and inquiries were made about the corn. The price was very satisfactory, but the old gentleman was afraid it could not be good at so low a price. A handful which the young man pulled from his pocket convinced him, but what was his amazement to find that he had bought two cargoes.

'Why, Edwin! what shall we do with it?' he asked in consternation.

'I have disposed of all you don't want,' said Edwin, 'at an advance. I stopped in stores as I came along. I could have disposed of three cargoes if I had had them.'

The profits were clear, and his employer said the next morning, 'We will let some one else do the sweeping,' and Edwin was made a partner though under twenty-one. If you have a talent for business, it will be found out.

A NOVEL PUNISHMENT.

Tarboro Southerner says, his Honor, Judge Cannon, was as much amused as the bar, jury and spectators, in the court room on Thursday of last week, when Dick Barnes, a sombre-brown African convicted of larceny, was brought up for sentence.

"Mister Jedge," says Dick, "will you allow me to speak a word?"

"Certainly," responded the Court, "let's hear you."

"Mister Jedge, I clar fore God I never stole nothin' in my life, 'cepten' a pig tail at hog killin' time, from my ole Missus, when I was a boy, an' Mister Jedge, I shall never forgit my punishment. She sowed dat pig-tail to my breeches behind, an' when company would come she would make me come out and shake myself so dat tail would switch, an', Mister Jedge, I felt so mean an' got so tired of dat pig-tail dat I never stole nothin' sense. Dat's a fac."

Three years in State's prison.

PURCELL HOUSE.—We understand that this popular house has been rented for the ensuing year by Messrs H. & C. D. N. Cobb, who will continue the business there at the expiration of Col. Davis' lease, which expires October 1st. The new lessees are clever young gentlemen, both good business men, and we heartly wish them success.—*Wilmington Review.*

An altercation between Maj. Jame Craige and a young man named James West, on Mondy afternoon last, near the corner of the Mansion Hotel, resulted in an assault on West, who struck with a knife while Mr. Craige held him by the collar. The knife entered below Mr. C's. shoulder blade, penetrating to the lung, and producing a serious wound. Mr. C is at the residence of his mother in this place, under the very best attention, and it is regretted no marked improvement in his case can yet be reported. Mr. Craige struck West on the head with an iron door hinge after he was stabbed, cutting a gash of two or three inches.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A little boy went to his father crying the other day and told him that he had kicked a bee that had a splinter in its tail.

A LITTLE EVERY DAY.

The longest life is made up of simple days—few or many; but the days grow into years, and give the measure of our lives at the last.

The life is at the last what the days have been. Let the children, therefore, look after the days—one day at a time, and put into each one something that will last—something worth doing, something worth remembering, something worth imitating by those who follow us.

1. Every day a little knowledge. One fact in a day. How small a thing is one fact! Only one! Ten years pass by. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are but a small thing.

2. Every day a little self-denial. The thing that is difficult to do to-day will be an easy thing to do three hundred and sixty-five days hence, if each day it's all have been repeated. What power of self-mastery shall be enjoy who, looking to God for His grace, seeks every day to practice the grace he prays for!

3. Every day a little hopefulness. We live for the good of others, if our living be in any sense true living. It is not in the great deeds of philanthropy that the only blessing is found. In

'Little deeds of kindness,'

repeated every day, we find true happiness. At home at school, in the street, in the neighbor's house, on the play-ground—we shall find opportunity every day for usefulness.

4. Every day a little look into the Bible. One chapter a day. What a treasure of Bible knowledge one may acquire in ten years. Every day a verse committed to memory. What a volume in the mind at the end of twenty-five years.

GOOD MANNERS AT HOME.

1. Shut the door after you without slamming it.

2. Never stamp, jump, or run in the house.

3. Never call to persons upstairs, or in the next room; if you wish to speak to them, go quietly where they are.

3. Always speak kindly and politely to the servants, if you would have them do the same to you.

5. When told to do, or not to do a thing, by either parent, never ask why you should or should not do it.

6. Tell of your own faults, not of those of your brothers and sisters.

7. Carefully clean the mud or snow from your boots or shoes before entering the house.

8. Be prompt at every meal.

9. Never sit down at the table or in the parlor with dirty hands or tumbled hair.

10. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently for your turn to speak.

11. Never reserve your good manners for strangers, but be equally polite at home and abroad.

12. Let your first, last and best confidante be your mother.—Oliver Optic's Magazine.

CATTLE FOR BALTIMORE.—Eleven car loads of cattle, 253 in number, from Yancey and Macon counties passed Hickory this week en route for Baltimore.—They were purchased by Mr A F Fawcett of that city for speculating purposes. Mr F informed us that he had bargained for 1,000 cows and 2,000 sheep in the western part of this State and would ship them all this fall.—*Piedmont Press.*

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of a good temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like flowers springing up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Kind words and looks are the outward demonstrations: patience and forbearance are the sentiments within.

The pleasure of a religious man is as easy and a portable pleasure, such a one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or the envy of this world. A man putting all his pleasures into this one is like a traveler putting all his goods into one jewel. The value in the same and the convenience greater.

A man recently had a needle taken from his body, where it had been for seventeen years. Did you ever feel any inconvenience from it?' asked a neighbor. Only a stitch in my side, now and then,' was the answer.

A young man sent sixty cents to a firm in Michigan who advertised a recipe to prevent bad dreams. He received a slip of paper on which was written: 'Don't go to sleep.'

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower, if moderately enjoyed it beautifies, refreshes and improves; if immoderately, it withers, desolates and destroys.

'Have I not a right to be saucy if I please?' asked a young lady of an old bachelor. 'Yes, if you please, but not if you displease.'

'Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth.'

If you wish for money, send a postal card to the man who owes you, and the thing is done.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 19. 1877.

AN ISSUE AHEAD.

It seems apparent from the activity of the Pennsylvania politicians and from signs from other quarters, that the old issue of a protective tariff may come up again as an important element in national politics. Indeed, while the Northern section had absolute control over legislation, the subject of protection had its full and unopposed share, and all the tariffs since the war have been framed with direct reference to the protection of Northern industry. Now, the South has a recognized voice, and the section that has taken advantage of its power to favor itself dreads that inquisition into some of the sources of its wealth which looks to the equal claims of other sections upon the government.

The North, we think, will find things much changed since the old battle between a high tariff and free trade was waged. Then the party of protection had a strong ally in the South in the old Whig party. That party was led to follow Henry Clay through motives of patriotism, not through the force of any inherent strength in the principles of protection. The Whigs of the South saw as clearly as did the Democrats, that they were an agricultural people, and that it was their direct interest to support that policy which would give them the greatest profit for their products, and this was clearly by supporting the doctrine of free trade. But they learned to sympathize in the patriotic yearnings of their great leader to build up American manufactures, only to be accomplished by sacrifices of profits to which their industries entitled them to.

Up to the period of the practical downfal of the Whig party by the canker of abolition, that party at the South was true to its faith. Now, there is no Whig party, and the South stands as a unit in its opposition to a high tariff for protection. It finds out at last, that while the South before yielded from patriotism, the North was controlled by intense selfishness, and that it is quite proper the South should exhibit some human nature too, and look out for its own interests.

But has the North any reason to ask longer protection? The infancy of American manufactures has passed, and if they cannot now stand alone, why, let them fall to the ground. The South cannot always afford to play the part of wet nurse; and this she has had to do at ruinous cost.

But is there danger that they will so fall? It is the boast of the Northern manufacturer that he has acquired such consummate skill in his business, that he has brought terror to Manchester, to Sheffield, and to Birmingham; that he is enabled to undersell the English cotton weaver in his own markets; that he fills the British Colonial markets with cutlery and hardware and machinery of all kinds, and that he will soon control the markets of the whole world. If this was the original object of the American system, it has been magnificently attained; but having been so attained, it no longer needs artificial props to sustain it. The time has come when the whole tariff system needs a thorough overhauling, and the burdens of revenue distributed more equably. Farther protection only means prohibitory duties, and when these are levied, then the manufacturer will be in that happy state where he has the markets all to himself, and can exact such prices as he chooses to ask, and the South, being without manufactures, except of the coarser kind, will be again tributary to the North as she was in the early days of the American system; and the South is not willing to return to that point.

An indictment has been found in Chowan Superior Court against the officers of the Southern Underwriters Association for obtaining money under false pretenses. This is the company organized at Raleigh, and inviting business in this and other States, and getting some. It is charged that they failed to pay their losses, upon failure to do which in several instances, suit was brought.

Examination into their affairs was begun before justice Magnin of Raleigh, but stopped by injunction, but by a decision of Judge McCoy, has been again resumed. We do not know who are the present officers, but believe Dr. Blackwell is still President.

The Episcopal Convention which sat at Raleigh last week decided against the proposition to divide the Diocese of North Carolina, by a decisive vote.

It is certain that Morton will not be able to take his seat at the opening of Congress on the 15th of October. He is somewhat better.

Beaufort, Rockingham and Warren counties are added to the list of those which have organized Inferior courts.

TRAMPS AND THE KU KLUX.

It is no great while ago that certain domestic troubles at the South were settled in a very summary, but in a very secret way; and there was a very furious clamor all through the North that the South should undertake to correct these grievances in a way that seemed to be barbarous, cruel and lawless. Admitting this to have been so for a while, the condition of things, why was it so?

The answer comes back prompt and plain; because the people of the South, were in all such cases driven to the application of the first law of nature. They had none other left them. The farce of justice pretended to be enforced through the courts established were corrupt and partial; avowedly hostile to the whites; ostentatiously friendly to the negro; intent to demonstrate to the latter how high he had been elevated in the social and political scale; malignantly active to show to the other how much he had lost of rights and of power by his rebellion. And his rebellion was assumed to be continuous, and he had no rights that any court was bound to respect. He must therefore submit to outrages upon the females of his family, he must be content to see his dwellings and his barns burned, he must see unopposed the plunder of his storehouses and the ravage of his crops and the slaughter of his stock—or he must take the law into his own hands and avenge or protect himself. In some cases this was done; and then the whole power of the government was invoked, not to remedy the evils of which the South complained, but still farther to harass it still farther to give license to the negro.

By patience, and by at length getting the ear of public opinion, these dark days, and the occasions of these dark deeds have passed away; and since these have passed away, the people of the North have presented to their own experience the possibilities of their communities being exposed to the ravages and the outrages of a class that the civil law does not reach and against whom the military arm has not been invoked. The tramp rules supreme in parts of Pennsylvania, a banditti, defying the law, not restoring its functions, as did the Ku Klux. These latter the Northern people were pleased to denounce as assassins, as robbers, as law defiers. But they dispersed and disbanded when their rough work was done. The tramp will hold to his work of murder and arson and pillage until the Pennsylvania sheep is turned into a lion; and when he becomes a lion he can then enter into the feelings which roused the South to put down its destroyers, and the influences which compelled the use of secrecy and disguise.

FASTIDIOUS HUMANITY.

A most unreasonable stir has been made by and in the Board of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary by reason of the report that the punishment of flogging had been administered to refractory convicts in face of the fact that said punishment was forbidden by law. One might suppose that the sacred rights of the free citizens had been invaded and the Constitution of North Carolina wantonly defied. If a brutal school master had been arraigned for the act of cruelly whipping his pupils, the indignation of certain parties, if well feigned, could not have been more loudly expressed.

Now, we do not sympathize at all in this feeling, and while we would save the hapless convict the misery of unnecessary and cruel punishment and reasonably protect him from brutal task-masters, we protest against interference with that discipline which must adopt corporal punishment as a necessity to enforce its rules. The condition of a convict in the Penitentiary buildings is one of comparative idleness. Engaged on the public works it is one of ceaseless activity. It is idle to talk of moral suasion with these fellows. The stimulus of shame is gone. The spur of emulation has nothing upon which to act. A refractory laborer hangs back deaf to all appeal except that of force. That is more naturally applied in the shape of the lash.

Our philanthropists soften under the tender sentiments of the new dogmas of humanity. They view possible converts under the striped shirt of every convict. They see aspirations for a better life and a higher pupose swelling the bosom of every felon, and they see in every convicted felon an outraged citizen crushed by the operation of unjust laws. This is all very well so long as it thought possible to legislate away crime and make angels by decree of the law. But common sense men see things as they are and deal with them as reason suggests; and as reason points out the class of felons as bereft of moral sensibility, they must be dealt with as their brute natures require.

And the mistake is committed of regarding these men as citizens. They forfeited that right by conviction, and do not regain it except by legislative sanction. To claim for them the exemption of citizens is an absurdity

The convicts are required to work; when they will not work, they must be made to work by the best agency their overseers may find expedient. "The bird that can sing, and wont sing, must be made to sing." Lawful officers of the State may punish any failure of duty in a convict as a laborer. It is nonsense and worse to interfere, except to check palpable cruelty. If whipping is a relic of barbarism, it is a relic appropriately applied to a class who have sunk lower than barbarians.

FALL ELECTIONS

At the recent election in California the Democrats gained a great triumph. The State, it will be remembered, voted for Hayes last November. In the election of members of the Legislature last week, the Democrats elected 67 and the Republicans 33. Including those who hold over, the Democrats will have 38 majority on joint ballot. This makes sure of the defeat of Sergeant for the U. S. Senate, who is one of the most narrow-minded and bigoted enemies of the South in that body.

On last Monday the people of Maine voted for Governor and for members of the Legislature, and this was the first general election in which State officers were to be chosen in the Autumn elections, only members of the Legislature having been chosen in California. Maine is looked upon as a staunch Republican State, though with fluctuating majorities, and doubtless re-elected Conner, the present incumbent, as Governor.—Dan. *Register.*

The Wilmington *Star* says: And so after all Postmaster General Key has not 'pented himself' of his sins. He still calls the Southern people 'erring brethren.' He has a right to speak for himself, but he has no right to place the Southern people in a false position—one of sycophancy and humiliation. So his camp meeting joke becomes a staple of his junketing harangues. Well, if he can stand it, so can we. Gen. Key, but you are running a mighty slow team. While you are slandering your own people, your United States mail service is a rickety affair and needs greasing.

The Department of Agriculture puts the present condition of the North Carolina cotton crop at 83; the average being 100.

Thursday of the State Fair is to be Grange Day.

Alamance sends three convicts to the penitentiary for life.

At Cary, in Wake, the Grasshoppers are playing havoc.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—All correspondents confirm the Russian official reports. Various accounts of fighting on Tuesday around Plevna concur in showing that the Turks up to five o'clock in evening repulsed continued assaults along the whole line. The Emperor had left the field, when an aid-de-camp brought the news that twelve fresh Russian battalions had carried the central salient redoubt and another redoubt and thus retrieved the day.

The *Times'* correspondent says the capture of the redoubts changes the whole affair, and converts a bloody repulse into a final and perhaps permanent success. In any case subsequent attacks must be by sap and trench, for last reserves were engaged on the Russian side. The valor of the Russian troops is the only thing to be praised, as the attack was unskillfully directed and the waste of life unnecessary.

The Turks were very skillfully handled. They must have lost some men in their two sallies in the open field, otherwise they were completely covered and lay close till the moment of assault.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* confirms the desperate fighting and says that at the close thereof the Manualar redoubt mentioned at the commencement of his despatch was intact.

It is a significant fact that two experienced military correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily News*, after witnessing the attack on Tuesday, arrive at the same conclusion—that Plevna must be taken by gradual approaches.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from Russian headquarters, under date of Wednesday morning, appears to have been still unaware of any decided Russian successes, for he says: The Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas were on the field until 9 o'clock last night. The Emperor returned to headquarters here (Poredin) late last night. The battle field for the last five days is silent this morning. There is talk of submitting Turkish position to regular siege and sapping of redoubts where close blockade is instituted, with intent to starve Osman Pasha's forces. The villages enclosed within Osman Pasha's lines are full of supplies for the simple wants of the Turkish soldiers and the fields groan with heavy crops of maize.

The losses this morning are spoken of here as about five thousand to six thousand, but there are no details.

The Emperor this morning has gone back to the battle field to visit his soldiers.

Unless this position of affairs is shortly changed by a decided Russian success the event of a campaign will turn on the movement of Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha rather than on the fate of Plevna, but all information concerning those is of the most meagre description.

A telegram from Shumla, dated September 11th, shows that Mehemet Ali's central column is still at Kazelevo, and that Mehemet Ali himself had gone towards Eski Juma and may be working westward to compel the Russians to abandon Tirnova and the Balkans.

At Constantinople on Thursday the war office issued a telegram from Suleiman Pasha, dated Sept. 10th; reporting that on the previous day the reconnoitering party from the village of Shipka pushed through the Balkans to the rear of the Russian position and captured the village held by a small Russian force ten miles from Gabrova.

On the other hand a special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*; dated Shipka, Sept. 12th, says all was quiet there and nothing whatever was doing. What portion of Suleiman Pasha's army remains at Shipka, I do not know, but the Turkish war-office bulletin, above mentioned, would indicate that his own headquarters were still there.

A Reuter from Constantinople, dated yesterday, says that reassuring dispatches have been received from Osman Pasha.

A dispatch to the *Evening Standard* dated Bucharest, Friday, noon, says: Since the capture of the Grivnea redoubt before Plevna there has been only a continued bombardment of the town, and other positions of the Turks. Preparations are making for another assault. There is an immense number of wounded and but few surgeons.

LATER.—The telegrams of Sunday place the Russians in a disastrous position. On Wednesday, the Turks, after six unsuccessful attacks, succeeded in a seventh assault in carrying two redoubts previously taken by the Russian General Skobeloff. The Russian loss is very heavy in the five or six days hard fighting, and Plevna still holds out, and still checks and controls the Russian plans. This is the heaviest battle of the war, and the failure of success here complicates the European campaign as seriously as that in Asia. The Russians are good fighters, but bad strategists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—George M. Adams, Clerk of the House arrived today.

General Brady has received a dispatch stating that Morton is gradually improving.

Taking the census list in 1870 cost eight and a half millions of dollars.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

WATT PLOUGHS.

Dr. T. J. WILSON, Agent of the Grange, has for sale the Watt Ploughs and fixtures at manufacturers prices.

George Gibson, Jr.,
Successor to
KELLOGG & GIBSON.
Importer and Dealer in
China, Glass, Queensware,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 1207 Main Street,
sept. 19 1y. RICHMOND, VA.

G. E. WALDMAN, C. E. SCHERER.
Waldman & Scherer,
PRACTICAL
Tinners Plumbers, Gas Steam Fitters
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Stoves, Tinware, Gas Fixtures &c.
1359 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Roofing Guttering and Spouting promptly attended to.
Tobacco Flues and Plumbing a Speciality.
References: E. B. Butler, J. H. Lassiter & Son, B. W. Crews, J. B. Smith, Cooper & Williams, and others.
Sept 19 6m.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!
Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Matoaca White Lead
Snow White Zinc.
PAINTER'S COLORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Brushes, Window Glass, &c. &c.
ALSO
READY MIXED PAINTS
Of every Shade Ready for Use, and requiring no Preparation.
Send for sample cards.
Builders and others about to have painting done, will consult their interest by getting our quotations before purchasing. We will furnish articles of best quality at low prices, to suit the times.
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
sept 19 3m. Richmond, Va.

A. L. ELLETT. A. JUDSON WATKINS.
CLAY DREWRY. S. B. HUGHES.
A. L. ELLETT & CO.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
10, 12 and 14 TWELFTH STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
Sept. 19 3m.

A. Hoen & Co.
Engravers & Lithographers.
Richmond, Va.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S,
COMPLETE MANURE FOR WHEAT.
"STAR" BRAND"
WE are making what we believe to be the best Commercial Fertilizer for Wheat on the market.
1st. It is made chiefly of PURE RAW BONE—the best material known—and in the most thorough and careful manner.
2d. It is rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate, and REAL Raw-bone Phosphate derived from unburned bones of animals.
3d. It insures a stand of Grass or Clover.
4th. It acts PROMPTLY and CONTINUOUSLY, and the effects of a single application show for years.
5th. It is fine, dry, and in beautiful condition for drilling.
6th. It has been on trial for the past ten years, and our reports say: "It is all its name implies," "A Complete Wheat Manure." "The best I ever used."
Prices as low and terms as liberal as those of any other Standard Fertilizer.
It will be to your interest to test this Fertilizer, and we solicit a trial order.
ALLISON & ADDISON,
Manufacturers,
sept 19 1y. Richmond, Va.

Packing, Curing, and Smoking Establishment!
AND
STEAM SAUSAGE MANUFACTORY
Office of V. HECHLER, Jr. & BRO.
18 and 20 First Market, Packing House
East 25 Street, Richmond Va.
FOR many years the only establishment in the South, and, by its long experience, the very best for the preparation of Sausages, Smoked Meats of all kinds, Tongues, Ham, Beef &c; and makers of the
Celebrated Hechler Sausage,
Now so much known and so largely consumed in North Carolina.
Smoked Sausage 12 cents per pound.
Send in your orders to
sept 19 3m. V. HECHLER Jr. & BRO.

The Patron of Husbandry
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
MEMPHIS, TENN.
The Only Strictly GRANGE Paper Published in the Southwest.
THE PATRON is a large FORTY column paper, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Order. It numbers among its contributors some of the leading officials of the Order. Gives more reading matter pertaining to the Grange than any other five Grange papers published. IT IS THE CHEAPEST. Subscription price, single copy, TWO FIFTY per annum; clubs of five or more, $2.50 per copy. Send money in registered letter, or Post Office money order. Address W. H. WORTHINGTON,
sept 4. 330 Second Street, Memphis Tenn.

Miss Mangum's Private Home School.
MISS PATTIE MANGUM will re-open her School for Girls at her residence in Orange County, on the 2d of September 1877.
Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.
For particulars address
Miss PATTIE MANGUM,
aug. 22. tf. Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

J. LAWS & SON.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Tin-Ware, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper Work &c.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.
Below, find some of our prices: Roofing $7,75 per square. Guttering 15 cents per foot.
Tobacco Shapes, 35 cents.
Fruit Cans, (quarts,) 90 cents per dozen.
Sheet Iron work at very low prices.
All kinds of work in our line done in the best style by experienced workman.
Give us a call before trying elsewhere, as we mean business. aug. 14. 3m.

NOTICE.
THE Board of Education for Orange County will meet in the Court House on Saturday the 22nd of September 1877, for the purpose of proportioning the School fund for the present year—Committees that have not reported the census of their districts are requested to do so by that time or they will be left out of the proportionment.
By order of the Board of Education of Orange County 7th Sept. '77.
JOHN LAWS, Sec.
Sept. 12 2t.

TIMELY WARNING.
NOTICE is hereby given that all violations of the Town Ordinances, forbidding the hitching of horses, mules or any animal whatever to the fence around the Court House square will be rigidly enforced.
The fine is one dollar for each and every offence.
By order of the Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.
Sept. 12 tf.

MORTGAGE SALES.
ON MONDAY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1877,
WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Hillsboro, the following property to satisfy certain Mortgages thereon held by the Hillsboro Building and Loan Association; to wit:
One house and lot in the town of Hillsboro, the property of the Rev. T. J. Gattis, a well known piece of property:
One house and lot on the north side of Tryon street, known as lots no. 66, 85, 141 and 142, the property of Isaac R. Strayhorn;
One house and lot on the North side of King street, known as lots 219 and 225, at the Western extremity of said street, being the property of I. R. Strayhorn.
One house and lot containing three and three-fourths (3¾) acres, lying on the South side of Eno river, the property of H. N. Brown, said property being at present occupied by Sam. Palmer, col'd: and
One tract or parcel of land lying on Eno River, adjoining the lands of Wilson Jackson, W. A. Graham and others, containing one hundred acres more or less, the property of H. N. Brown.
Terms of Sale made known on day of Sale.
C. C. TAYLOR, Sec. & Treas.
Hillsboro, B. & L. Association.
Sept. 12 tds.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law,
HILLSBORO, N. C.
PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville.
Claims collected in any part of the State.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.
ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.
All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Loss es, yet its assets are steadily increasing.
It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.
Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C.

GET THE BEST.
THE RALEIGH NEWS.
Daily, one year, $5,00
Weekly, one year, 1,00
Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.
Address THE RALEIGH NEWS,
aug 15 tf. Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE
MILLS FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at
PRIVATE SALE,
at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those
VALUABLE MILLS
Situated on Eno River five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Holden and Lyon Mills.
No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill; but the Wheat Mill, a building 50 by 30, could easily be put in order.
There is a new dam, built of rock and cemented.
On the premises, below the present Mills, there is still better site for a Mill, and one well suited for a Factory.
Attached to the property is a tract of 64 acres of VALUABLE LAND, all heavily timbered with the exception of two or three acres; affording an abundance of excellent timber, or a fine range for hogs.
For terms, apply to
THOMAS W. HOLDEN.
aug. 8 '77 1mp'd. Hillsboro, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.
Special attention given to the Collection of Claims [May 2 6m

SELECT
Boarding and Day School.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.
Circulars forwarded on application.
June 20 3m.

Caldwell Institute.
THE next Session of this School will commence on
Monday, 16th of July 1877,
and continue twenty weeks.
For particulars address,
BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
July 4. N. C.

GIVEN AWAY.
4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER. Only $1,00 per year.
JAS. H. ENNISS, Pub.
Aug. 1. 2m; Raleigh, N. C.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 19 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1·50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Absence last week in Richmond must excuse the want of variety in this issue.

More tenants added to the jail last week.

Dr. D. A. Robertson will make his usual professional visit to Hillsboro on Monday, the 24th inst. Those having engagements with him, or those desiring his services will take notice.

Some person not having the fear of the press before his eyes has furtively made way with a very essential piece of our office furniture, not much used in the summer, but indispenable in the winter,—a small iron furnace or heater. Let it be returned, or there will be a fuss in the family.

State Fair.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the State Fair which we assure Capt. Denson, the active and intelligent Secretary is very highly appreciated. We agree with him in the belief that this Fair will be the most brilliant of the whole series and we therefore hope that the attendance will be worthy of the grand occasion.

Last week was one of abundant rain and hot weather. The heat still continues.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Patterson of Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew of Henderson and the Rev. Mr. Bynum of Greensboro, officiated in St. Matthews Church, Dr. Patterson preaching in the morning and Mr. Pettigrew in the afternoon, Mr. Bynum assisting in the services.

We observed several gentlemen here who had been in attendance upon the Episcopal Convention at Raleigh; among them Dr. A. J. DeRosset and Col. W. L. DeRosset of Wilmington and Mr. H. S. Husake of Fayetteville.

Murder in Person County.

We learn from various sources of a difficulty in Person between Ike Slaughter & Will Tingen in the progress of which the latter was instantly killed. A dispute arose between them while engaged in raising a tobacco barn. Slaughter went to his house, a short distance off, and got his gun, and returned to the barn. He asked Tingen, who was up in the barn, to come down and take a drink, and make friends. Tingen refused, whereupon Slaughter shot and instantly killed him. The murderer made his escape.

Fall Courts.

Chatham Court is in session this week, and holds for two weeks. Caswell Court opens on Monday the 1st day of October and holds only one week, followed by Person Court on Monday the 8th and Orange on the 15th. This latter holds two weeks. The criminal docket is a large and important one, with several very important cases on the civil docket, and probably the whole term will be consumed. It is somewhat unfortunate that the first week of the Court occurs during the State Fair.

Diptheria.

Mr. W. A. Strayhorn tells us that this scourge is prevailing largely and fatally in the country around University Station. He assisted in burying two children of one family in one grave, their deaths following in immediate succession, and adds that six or eight others have recently died, and that several more are at the point of death. Medical aid seems to be powerless.

Fine Potatoes.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas S. Cates for a substantial present of new sweet potatoes. They are large and fine, mostly of the "Shipwreck" variety which has latterly come into use in this section, and proves to be the earliest, as it is one of the most prolific and best flavored of all. Mr. Cates is successful in all his agricultural handiwork.

We hear that the Officers of the State Agricultural Society have requested the several Judges of the State to suspend their Courts owing the week of the State Fair and that Judge Buxton, who will hold Orange Court, was willing to comply with their request, but that he learns the large number of State cases on this docket makes it necessary that the Court should open the first week and continue so during the term.

We are authorized however by the Judge to say that he wishes to indulge all those who may wish to attend and that he will do so as far as lies in his power.

The quantity of Pork and other improper food consumed is enormous and produces its inevitable results in innumerable types of disease, especially those of the blood, exhibited in Pimples Blotches, Sores, etc; all of which, however, yield rapidly and surely to Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Editor's Correspondence.

RICHMOND Sept. 18th 1877.

Probably as little is occurring here now to give point and interest to a letter as on any occasion of my visits to the city. The charm of novelty has long since worn away and the external aspects of Richmond, and its street scenes are as familiar to me as are most of our North Carolina towns. Not that it is not an interesting place. That, its beautiful location, its finely built streets, its commercial importance, its manufacturing interests, and its intelligent and active population must always make it even to the eye of him who knows it thoroughly. In fact, except to one in search of the novelties, interest is increased by recognition of the fact that Richmond is only in its infancy, and the fruits of well projected enterprise have only laid the foundation of a city at no distant day to be the great interior city of the Atlantic slope.

But with me, looking out for something to give zest to a letter, there is a barrenness of interest and a dearth of novelties that would make me despair if I did not know there was a certain space in my local columns that must be filled—with words, if nothing more; and my readers may sympathize in my endeavor to do the task of the Hebrew to make brick without straw.

The business season has not fairly begun, but there is a pleasant anticipation of a day coming which makes present dullness tolerable. A stranger seeing the great variety of industries carried on here, the magnitude of transactions in the varied Agricultural products, giving life and employment to so many lines of railroads; and the sight of the magnificent river fairly dotted with shipping, may wonder if business here can ever be dull. But the dark financial pall has overhung Richmond as elsewhere, and has just begun to lift.

Outside of business matters, the only event of the week that has excited public interest is the inauguration of the Moffett bell punch in all the drinking establishments. A law was passed at the last session of the Virginia Legislature prescribing the adoption of an invention of the above name by all houses licensed to retail liquors to record every drink sold at the bar, levying upon each drink so recorded a certain tax for the use of the State. The operation of the law was hindered upon the ground that the instrument adopted infringed a certain patent, and though the law has been in force six months, it had not been in operation until this week, when a decision of Judge Hughes upon a side issue put it at once in motion.

There was a panic among bar keepers at the presence of this inexorable tell tale. No one dares sell a drink without turning the recording crank, for no one knows who the spy may be to inform on him, and the penalties of violation are very heavy. The first day or two probably twice as much liquor was sold as ever from curiosity to see the thing work; but the furor has subsided, and more count the cost of paying fifty per cent more than they did before for their indulgence. The punch, which is fastened to the top of the counter looks something like a gas meter with the same indicating register.

Standing in front of Levy's splendid establishment this afternoon, my attention was drawn to the two magnificent front windows, each fourteen feet high, and fifteen wide of one single pane of glass, enclosing a recess of six feet deep, filled with the most beautiful articles of apparel, women's of course, but they are beautiful even to masculine eyes. One window is draped entirely with Hamburg edgings of all patterns, and I may add, of all prices—say from 8 to 50 cents per yard; the other, with shawls, and laces and all all the pretty odds and ends of the female toilette grouped by tasteful hands into graceful shape and brilliant combination. These windows form no inappropriate introduction to the splendors within. It is indeed a magnificent establishment, filled with the most wonderful and varied assortment; but all so cheap, that one might be excused if he doubted their excellence, did not observation and the well known character of the house vouch for the first class quality of everything sold thereby.

The house of Levy is an institution of Richmond. It dates back to 1818, nearly sixty years ago, perpetuated through three generations, and growing stronger in each successive stage by growing confidence in its integrity and business experience. Abraham Levy was the founder, beginning business near the old market in 1818. The House is now conducted by his grandsons under the title of Levy Bros, and bids fair to last through several generations; for it has never known failure, bankruptcy, shock to credit, or any of the calamities so common to business life.

The business employs about sixty clerks, many of whom are females; and I was surprised to find that the majority of all the clerks are christians.

I find the city filled with newspaper canvassers from this State and North Carolina—far too many for the patronage to be divided. Among those from N. C. are Davis of the *Torch Light*, Clark of the *Henderson Echo* and Holgood of the *Wilson Advance*, and more coming I hear.

I would like to write of Jones' great improvement in tobacco manufacture which is destined to revolutionize the business, but as I have already probably exceeded my limits I must defer to another time.

C.

See ad of Dr. R. H. Lewis whose reputation in his specialties and high character as a gentleman entitle him to the fullest confidence and most liberal patronage.

Richmond Advertisements.

We did not reach home in time to insert all the advertisements we have received, or to notice appropriately those we publish. We briefly refer to such of them as we have time to mention. And first of the great wholesale jobbing House of

A. L. ELLETT & Co.

The largest in Richmond and second to none in variety and extent of stock South of Philadelphia. The building, a large four story house is filled on every floor with everything needed by the country trade in the shape of dry goods and notions and at rates as good as if not better than can be had in similar Northern establishments. Everything in the shape of calicos, muslins, ginghams, jeans, kerseys, cassimeres, blankets, shawls, and an endless variety of what are technically called notions. We were glad to find North Carolina buyers laying in their supplies at this house and hope others will follow their example.

ALLISON & ADDISON.

This is a house largely engaged in the sale of fertilizers, as may be known by the fact that it has paid the tax in North Carolina on three separate brands. But besides, it make a specialty of the sale of all sorts of seeds for field and garden crops, and it may be implicitly relied on for perfect fidelity in filling orders. They sell no seed they cannot absolutely guarantee. They deal largely in seed wheat, millet, grass seed, and in all kinds of garden seed. They have built up a large business, and are rapidly becoming known in North Carolina, as they well deserve to be.

PURCELL LADD & Co.

This old established Drug Store is no stranger in our columns, and many of our readers will welcome its reappearance. Its business, secured by many years of fidelity, is the largest in the city, and it is a familiar name through the country. First class articles, reasonable prices, and prompt attention to orders give it special claim to patronage.

GEO. GIBSON Jr.

This is the successor to Kellogg & Gibson, the well known china and glassware store, one of the largest in Richmond, and the best known to our readers. It is in all respects first class, and can fill all orders with promptness and at reasonable rates. We bespeak attention to his ads.

For the Recorder.

About the 25th of August a negro, calling himself Robt. Moore and hailing from Durham, N. C. but afterwards proved to be of another name and from a different direction, was employed on the farm of Col. Jordan. Last Friday night ex-Sheriff Wiley with others from Caswell Co. called to see the Col. The negro being absent, they remained all night. To prevent suspicion, one of the gentlemen, with a guide, conveyed their horses to the woods and concealed them. Sheriff Wiley and the others retired to rest. But, the amusing salutation from Sheriff Wiley to uncle Bob, next morning, we missed; however, they met in the feed-room, and the Sheriff, placing his hand about uncle Bob's collar, says, "good morning! uncle Bob; do you know me?" "Ya-ye-yessa." "Well, sir, surrender, or you are a dead nig." He didn't resist. Sheriff Wiley tells us he has been in the Penitentiary & escaped from the hands that were sent out to work on the Road. Since his return he has stolen several beeves and sold them on foot in Milton, and a numberless amount of chickens; also he stole a dog from a widow lady, sold him, then shortly after stole him from the man, he sold him to. For these offences he is now in custody, and on his way to prison in Caswell Co. Let justice be done and overeers more attentive hereafter. A. COR.

A CARD

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Editor:—It has come to our ear that certain false reports have been hatched up and manufactured by the enemies of the School here and circulated throughout sections of Orange and even beyond the county line. We are aware that he who rises to any height must look down on the hate of those below; and that he has no time to listen to or contradict what may be said about him. But "Circumstances alter cases." The Principals of the School personally care nothing for the malicious reports and would not stoop to notice them but for the sake of the good people who have patronized us and labored with us for the promotion of the School. We do not know exactly what these reports are nor to what extent they have been circulated, nar how much weight they have carried. We know that there can be no truth in them. We have received only an intimation of their circulation and of the fact that they are calculated to injure the School and reflect upon those connected with it. They are born of envy and ignorance. Prejudice hatches them and malice tells them. We have too much self-respect to attempt to find out the originators of such reports and prefer to treat them with contempt of silence. They are scapegraces actuated by prejudice and unworthy the notice of decent, honest men. They are not only without learning but they are also devoid of every sentiment of honor and principle. They are not only infamous slanderers but they are dastardly liars. It is hardly necessary for us to pronounce their malign gossip false. Those who know the School and those who tell these reports know they are false. We challenge them to a particle of proof. Our School is open for inspection. The world may see it. We challenge the closest investigation into all of its workings and operations. In conclusion, we say that those who started these reports, did so with malicious intent and knew they were false at the time, and those who have circulated them have told a falsehood. And those, who hereafter will attempt to circulate them, will both tell and repeat in plain language a *lie*. Mr. Editor, we feel belittled for having written this hasty card. We beg pardon of you and your intelligent reader.

Our only apology is that we are compelled to use rough language in dealing thus with ruffians.

For particulars and satisfaction apply to the writer of this.

Most emphatically.

GEORGE SAMUEL BRADSHAW.

Caldwell Institute, Aug. 31st 1877.

THE STRIKE.

I must have what you owe me at once. There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired selling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly.

This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

C. M. PARKS.

Aug. 23rd.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood at deprecating, but rather as recommending, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for a debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, mental despondency, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

Pass Him Around.

Last week an individual calling himself David L. Parker and purporting to represent the firm of David W. Lewis & Co. Commission Merchant for the sale of Dried Fruit &c, of New York, was here several days. During that time it appears that he committed gross insults to young ladies, following them when walking unaccompanied by gentlemen, using improper language and gestures, and doing other things calculated to alarm and insult. It was some time before these things transpired. When it was known a party of young men immediately sought him with a view of inflicting summary punishment. He was not to be found by them, but in the mean time he fell into the hands of a party of gentlemen with cooler heads, who promised to protect him from immediate violence, but gave him the option of leaving here at once or taking a coat of tar and feathers. He left.

This is to notify our brethren of the press, that they may give publicity to the character of a scoundrel who rates Southern ladies by the standard of Beast Butler.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No persons suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costive ness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc; can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Dr. Q. Hooker, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Also for sale by Stephen A. While, Mebanesville.

NOTICE.

COME and look at our Stock of

Shoes and Boots.

CAR LOAD SALT. Expected; dont buy too quick.

KIRKLAND, & CO.

Sept. 19 6t.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS.

(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.)

PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE

EYE AND EAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.

Sept. 12 1y.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877. ALL ABOARD.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, $1,25, $1,30, $1,50, $1,75, $2, $2,25, $2,50, $2,75 and $3, per yard;
Wide Black Lisling-Silk at 35c. per yard worth 50c;
Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c worth $1 per yard;
Black and Blue and Brown and Black Striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth $1;
Brown and Black Striped Silk at 95c. per yard worth $1,25;
Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth $1 per yard;
Black and White and Black and Gray Striped Silks at 75 and 95c. per yard worth $1 and 1,25
Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 95c; and $1 worth 1,25 and 1,50;
Colored Figured and Striped Grenadines at 5, 6⅜, 8⅜ and 10c. per yard worth more than double the money;
Black Striped Grenadines at 12⅜ and 16⅔c. per yard worth 20 and 25c,
Black Iron Grenadines at 20c worth 30c, and 25 worth 40c., at 30c. worth 50c, per yard;
Handsome Lawns at 10, 12⅜, 20, and 25c;
Jaconets at 15c. per yard for very handsome styles;
Calicoes at 5, 6⅜ and 8⅓c. per yard—all less than than the wholesale prices;
Knickerbocker Printed Cambries at 11c. per yard—cost 11⅔c. by the case;
Domestic Ginghams at 8⅓, 10 and 12½c. per yard worth 12½, 15 and 18¾c; per yard,
Wash Poplins, at 6⅔c. Plaid Poplins at 8⅓c. Striped Delaines at 12½c. and a general reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS for ladies and children;
Double-Width Black Alpacas at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 50c, and up to $1,25 per yard;
Chinese Grass Cloth at 6⅔ and 10c. per yard worth 10 and 15c. per yard;
Australian Crepe at 45, 50, 60 and 75c. per yard, worth 25c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;
Bargains in Cashmeres, Tamises, Bombazines, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;
Lace Striped Victoria Lawn at 12½c. worth 20c. per yard;
Check Muslins at 18 and 25c. per yard worth 30 and 40c;
Real French Pique at 25c. per yard reduced from 75c;
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard worth $1; extra qualities at $1 and 1,25 worth 1,25 and 1,75;
Linen Damask for Table Cloth at 87½, 90, 75c, 91, and up to $2 per yard; also, Linen Damask Table Cloths from two to five yards long;
Linen Damask Napkins at 50, 75, $1, 1,25, 1,50 and up to $5 per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at $5,50 worth 5 per dozen;
Linen Damask Towels from $2,50 to $10 per dozen;
Linen Sheeting, superior quality, 10-4 wide, at $1 per yard, would be cheap at 1,25; also, bargains in Pillow-Case Linen;
Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes; also, a large assortment of Crepe Collars at about half of their value;
Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves;
Linen Lap Robes at $1, 1,25, 2 and 2,50 worth 25 per cent. more;
Linen Drillings at 12½, 16⅔, 20 and 25c, all very cheap;
All kinds of goods for Boys' and Men's wear—the cheapest yet offered;
Furnishing Goods for gentleman in great variety at low prices;
Note Paper in boxes—twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four Envelopes—at 15, 20, 25, 35, 40c., and up to $1 per box.
Bleached, Unbleached, Blue, Brown, and Turkey Red Knitting Cotton;
White Matting at 20, 25, 30 and 35c. per yard;
Red-check Matting at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per yard
Fancy Matting at 50 and 60c. per yard worth 75c—we now offer the cheapest Matting of the season;
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Window Shades—all very cheap—it will pay you well to examine this stock before making your purchases elsewhere;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 16⅔, 20, 25 and up to $1 per yard;
Marseilles Quilts at $3,50 and $5, reduced from $5, and $;
Ready Made Dresses for Ladies—in this line we show the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock in this city;
Ladies' Garments—such as Night Gowns, Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Skirts, and Aprons—in great variety, and at very low prices;
Hammocks—large size and good quality;
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Bustles, of the latest styles;
Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Lunch Baskets, Shawl Straps, Trunk Straps—all at low prices;
Ruffling and Ruffles in endless variety at the lowest prices;
Hamburg Edgings at 5, 6⅔, 8⅓, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25c., and up to $1,25 per yard—these goods are thirty per cent. below regular prices;
Table Covers in great variety—some as low as $1 for all wool cover;
Piano Covers—a large assortment—some as low as $3,50;
Satin and Trimming Ribbon—the largest assortment at the lowest prices in the State;
Colored Trimming Laces at 5c. worth 25. per yard;
Everlasting Embroidery Trimming at 5oc. for a piece of 12 yards worth 1oc a yard, and no mistake;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging 25c for a piece of 18 yards worth 5c a yard;
Colored Linen Embroidery for dresses at 5 worth 15c. per yard, at 25c worth 50c;
Sewing Machine Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Also Sewing Machine Needles for all of the leading machines at 4c.; Singer Machine Needles, 5c.;
Clark's and Coats's Spool-cotton;
All kinds of Linen-collars and Cuffs for ladies and gentlemen;
SHIRTS of our own manufacture, real Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish linen, at $1; have only to be handled before using;
Sheetings, and Shirtings, and thousands of other articles, to be sold at reduced prices.

You can find all that you want at our store, and at the lowest prices; so you can avoid shopping around to supply your wants. We have but one price, and that the lowest.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., or upon the receipt of the cash or its equivalent. Parties ordering goods to be sent by mail will please enclose sufficient to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
aug 1. RICHMOND, VA.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Commences July 23rd 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

May 30. tf.

For Sale or Rent.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of Queen and Wake streets in the town of Hillsboro; containing eight rooms, all necessary outhouses and stables. A good well of water and fine garden on the premises.

For terms apply to

ISRAEL TURNER,
Or A. W. GRAHAM.

August 1. 3m.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated

HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.

Nov. 22.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLINERY

Fancy Goods and Notions,

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millinery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

E. H. POGUE,

Tobacco Manufacturer,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of Tobacco;

ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 lb
LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.
RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb.
DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb.
OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to lb.
"OUR FRANK" and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. in 18 lb caddies.
"SUN CURED" and "POGUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb, in 7 lb. caddies.

☞ The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

August 1 3m.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.

Seals, etc., made to order.

RALEIGH, N. C.

march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Thomas C. Hayes,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.

WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.

BARTER taken for work at market prices.

Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.

June 6th 3m.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or express.

Oct. 24 1y.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 19, 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square or each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $16—12 " $25
" 3 " $15—6 " $25—12 " $40
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $90—12 mo. $160

MUSCLE VS. BRAINS.

The day has long past when muscle ruled the world. Brain is now the great motive power of the age, and muscle but a feeble instrument in his hand. We have worked too much and thought too little. We have worked and made our hands too hard, and by not working it, have left the brain too soft. We have made the futile, foolish attempt to compete muscle against mind in the great battle of life. A wise man once wrote, "the wisdom of a learned man cometh with opportunity of leisure;" and in that little sentence alone, is found food for reflection and thought sufficient for a volume of sermons. Unless farmers devote more time to the brain and the improvement of the mind, and less to wearying and exhausting muscular labor, how can they expect to compete successfully with and against the vigorous brain and cultivated mind of this age engaged in all other professions. Truly it is not the strong arm, the skillful hand and the watchful eye alone, that will, in these days, bring success to the farmers. These are all needful, but the cultivated, intelligent, active brain, and the well stored mind to plan and direct them, is of ten times more importance, and without which failure will ever be the result. While we live in a money-making, money-loving age, we everywhere see the scheming brain and active executive mind winning success and wearing the prize, while the plodder is left far in the background, to mope along in the old beaten track as "daddy did."

The locomotive, tearing along, jarring the earth below, outstripping the wind above, and bearing in its train the beauty, honor, and treasure of a State, represents brain-work; while dusty, sweaty footman, wearily plodding along, carrying a pack upon his back, symbolizes muscle. The self-raking reaper, driven with ungloved and unsoiled hands, sweeping down like a fable the golden grain, fitly represents brain; the bowed husbandman, painfully and slowly gathering handsful of straw, and cutting his grain with a sickle, typifies muscle. The steamboat, plowing its way with an ease against the strongest current of our swift and noble rivers, is brains; while the dug-out, slowly creeping along the willow-margined shore of our streams, propelled by the old Indian paddle, is muscle. The sewing machine, which stitches faster than the eye can follow, and never eats nor tires, is brains; while the weary, pale and worn wife, or feeble daughter, painfully toiling over the midnight task, "stitch, stitch, stitch," is muscle. How unequal the task! How unrepaying the feeble effort! When will our farmers realise and act upon these facts as verities? —*Rural Sun.*

TIME TO SOW CLOVER SEED.

No time is uniformly best, for all localities; in Northern and moist localities and sections, the Spring is undoubtedly the best season to sow clover; but in Southern and dryer sections, the Autum or early Winter is best; as it gives the plants more time to grow and form leaves for shade before the hot season. A writer in a Western journal says:

"With regard to the best time for sowing grass seed the chances are more favorable to ensure satisfactory results by sowing in the Fall, especially with the fine grasses, such as timothy, blue grass, red top, &c. It is safe to follow nature in this matter, without reference to the battle between those who respectively advocate sowing in Spring, Winter and Fall. The grasses, clover, and other seeds, have their individual habits of perfecting themselves each in its natural order.

Timothy, and grasses of a like habit, if allowed to ripen its seed, drop them in August and September, while clover holds its seeds until the storms of Winter beat the stalks to the earth; and the former will catch well if the seed is put in the ground from August until October, while a good stand of clover will be had under favorable conditions, if sown from December to March."

In Marylnd, North Carolina and Virginia, Fall is the best time, and too much rather than too little seed should be sown. —*Maryland Farmer.*

TRUE OBJECTS OF THE GRANGE.

1. The promotion of a spirit of brotherhood among agriculturists.

2. The elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members, which is to be effected by frequent meetings, free discussions, a cultivation of the taste for the beautiful, the refining influence of of the presence of woman, and the reading of such books, periodicals and newspapers as tend to promote these objects.

3. The adoption of a more rational system of tillage—one that will require the exercise of more brain and secure for the farmer a larger return for his labors—a return commensurate with the capital, brain and muscle employed in its production.

4. Higher prices to the farmer for all he produces, and cheaper prices for all he consumes, by adopting the cheapest outlets to the markets of the world, direct trade between those who are mutual consumers of each other's products, and the cash system—thus dispensing with the services of an army of middlemen who now subsist on the fruits of productive industry.

5. Economy in expenses—particularly the purchase of nothing that can be as cheaply produced at home.

6. Local manufacturing interests of all kind—the encouragement of home labor in all branches of industry.

7. The making of home beautiful and farm life attractive.

8. Opposition to special and class legislation in every form, and the curbing of the power of monopolies gained by misguided legislation in the past.

9. Pure men for office, who will not prove self-seekers nor the tools of monopolies, corporations and corrupt rings.—*Memphis Patron of Husbandry.*

Don't put in any but the best seed. This is an important item in successful farming. Good land and hard labor will not produce the best crops from poor seed. Let the best seed be planted, even if it has to be purchased; yet most farmers can generally select good seed from the best of their wheat and other small grain. In harvesting save out the best bundles, and in corn, by going through the fields and carefully selecting the best-filled ears; then by an occasional renewing of fresh seed from a distance and exchanging with the neighbors, all our crops may be greatly improved. Procure the best seed at any reasonable amount of labor or expense.—*Western Agriculturist.*

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET NEW YORK

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

MOTHERS WHO DOSE THEIR DARLINGS with drastic purgative incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate (yet effective) laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE FOR DISEASES OF LIVER STOMACH & BOWELS

For Pamphlet address Dr. SANFORD, New York.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

88 William St., New York.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commission to agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GRACE'S SALVE.

UNDER

STATE MANAGEMENT

And in daily operation over 37 years.

$15,000$

FOR

1

Tuesday, October 16 and 27, 1877.

KENTUCKY

State Allotment

OF

$67,925 IN PRIZES!

1 Prize of	$15,000
1 Prize of	8,000
1 Prize of	5,000
1 Prize of	2,500
1 Prize of	2,500
1889 Other Prizes amounting to	44,925
TOTAL	$67,925

Whole Tickts, $1,00; 50 Whole Tickets for $45; 100 Tickets, $90.

Chartered for Educational Institutions. Under Charter no postponement can ever occur. All prizes paid in full. Official list of drawn numbers, published in N. Y. Sun and Louisville Courier Journal, and N Y Herald.

Circulars containing full particulars free.

Address

SIMMONS & DICKERSON,

Manager's Office, 72 3d St. Louisville, Ky.

☞ Similar Allotments on the 16th and last days of every month during the year.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Then the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.28 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.48 "
" Burkeville,	5.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.43 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.30 A. M.
" Burkville	10.46 "
" Dundee,	2.53 P. M.
" Danville	2.59 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Air-Line Jcts.	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10,05 a. m.	Arr. 5,25pm
" Co. Shops	11,21 P M	Lv 4,15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.41p m	Ar. 12,30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10,10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8'00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9,35 "

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